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U.S. Patent Appln. No. 10/763,317
P24723.A04 (S 1039/US)

REMARKS

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-24 are pending, claims 1 and 16 being independent.

Summary of the Office Action

Claims 1-4, 7-10, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by HAUSER et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,217,041, hereafter "HAUSER").

Claims 5, 6, 11, 14, 16, and 18-23 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over HAUSER in view of PARTRIDGE (U.S. Patent No. 6,089,581).

Claims 15 and 24 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over HAUSER in view of PARTRIDGE and ABONDANCE et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,292,148, hereafter "ABONDANCE").

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over HAUSER in view of PARTRIDGE and DEVILLE et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,988,668, hereafter "DEVILLE").

Response to the Office Action

Applicants kindly request that each of the grounds of rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn at least for the following reasons, based upon a deficiency in the asserted teachings of HAUSER, which deficiency is not provided by any of PARTRIDGE, ABONDANCE, or DEVILLE.

This reply follows a short telephone interview with the Examiner on May 18, 2006.

A. Brief Summary of the Invention

Applicants' invention is directed to a gliding or rolling board that includes, among other things, at least one reinforcement extending along the board within the volume of the board, and, in the central zone of the board, such as between the contact lines, the reinforcement (which can be one of a plurality of reinforcements, consistent with the

open-ended language of the claims) has a portion with a mechanically weakened structure with respect to a remainder of the reinforcement. This means, therefore, that the reinforcement itself is weakened. However, this feature of the invention does not limit the possibility that other features/characteristics of the board are necessarily changed, such as the shape of the board.

B. The Teachings of HAUSER

HAUSER discloses a board having a central strip, as mentioned within the section at column 1, lines 46-54, for example, as well as at column 3, lines 4-7, 14-21, and 43-53. The strip provides a longitudinally divided support or base structure including a core with two support bands 5, 6, and another spacer 7 between bands 5, 6, the spacer 7 being made of a plastic material, such as PU (*i.e.*, Isocore), mentioned in column 3, line 7, which may have marked intrinsic damping. That is, element 7, together with bands 5 and 6, are described (at column 3, lines 11-13, *e.g.*) by the patentees of the HAUSER patent, as constituting the **core** of their snowboard.

In column 3, lines 4-7, HAUSER mentions that the element 7 "may consist of a plastic material – *e.g.* Isocore – or have marked intrinsic damping."

In addition, in column 2, lines 18-27, HAUSER also mentions that the central regions of the board have a thickness in the vertical direction which is small in comparison with the support bands 5, 6. This means, of course, that it is the strip that makes the thickness of the board small.

Nothing in HAUSER teaches or suggests that a reinforcement, such as reinforcement layer 3, is to have even a portion that includes a mechanically weakened structure. Even the drawing figures of HAUSER fail to suggest same.

With specific regard to the portions of HAUSER cited in the Office action, Applicants respectfully submit that such portions fail to teach or suggest Applicants' invention. For example, column 2, lines 18-27 of HAUSER describe the central region –

not the reinforcement. The comment in the rejection that a reinforcement of HAUSER has at least one groove substantially linear, Applicants submit that HAUSER discloses a depression (groove) in the board but not in the reinforcement itself; that is, the reinforcement is not mechanically weakened, nor is there a reduction in the quantity of material of the reinforcement. With regard to the comment in the rejection that HAUSER discloses a reinforcement plugged with a fitting, Applicants submit that the structure referenced as a “groove” is not that of a reinforcement, but of the board. Actually, the aforementioned “strip” of HAUSER is plugged by a fitting.

C. Interview with the Examiner

During the aforementioned brief interview with the Examiner on May 18, 2006 (in the form of a telephone conversation), the Examiner mentioned that his interpretation of Applicants’ claims, the “reinforcement” limitation (claim 1)/ “reinforcing layer” limitation (claim 16) being “read” on the damping element 7 in HAUSER, in particular, results from a “broadest reasonable” standard of claim interpretation, which is the standard employed by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

Applicants’ undersigned representative indicated his acknowledgement that the “broadest reasonable” standard is appropriate during prosecution of applications before the USPTO, although the “reasonable” aspect of that standard includes the interpretation of limitations as would be understood by those skilled in the art and in the context of Applicants’ disclosure.

The Examiner invited Applicants to submit evidence (Applicants’ representative mentioned, during the discussion, international standards for ski terminology (ISO 6289), as well as evidence in the form of U.S. patents assigned to entities other than the assignee of the instant application (Salomon S.A.)) that the expressions “reinforcement” or “reinforcing layers”, e.g., are understood by those skilled in the art to have a particular meaning in the context of gliding boards, such as skis and snowboards.

D. Claim Interpretation Standard

Prior to a discussion of the aforementioned evidence, Applicants next summarize precedents, in the form of *ex parte* appeals decided by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and a citation from the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), for claim interpretation during prosecution of a patent application at the USPTO.

Section 2111.01 explains that “During examination, the claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow.” Cited are various cases of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and its predecessor court, the Court of Claims and Patent Appeals.

In re Cortright, 165 F.3d 1353, 1358, 49 USPQ2d 1464, 1467 (Fed. Cir. 1999), provides a representative summary of the state of the law and procedure regarding claim interpretation at the USPTO:

Although the PTO must give the claims their broadest reasonable interpretation, this interpretation must be consistent with the one that those skilled in the art would reach. See *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (“[T]he PTO applies to the verbiage of the proposed claims the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art”); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d, 831, 833, 15 USPQ2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (“It is axiomatic that, in proceedings before the PTO, claims in an application are to be given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification, ... and that claim language should be read in light of the specification as *it would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art.*”)(emphasis added); see also M.P.E.P. §2111.01 (“[T]he words of a claim ... must be read as they would be interpreted by those of ordinary skill in the art.”).

* * *

Accordingly, the PTO’s interpretation of claim terms should not be so broad that it conflicts with the meaning given to identical terms in other patents from analogous art.

Accord, *In re American Academy of Science Tech Center*, 367 F.3d 1359, 1369, 70 USPQ2d 1827, 1834 (Fed. Cir. 2004) and *In re Okuzawa*, 537 F.2d 545, 190 USPQ 464 (CCPA 1976).

E. Interpreting Applicants' Claims According to USPTO Standard

Applicants' independent claim 1 is directed to a "gliding or rolling board" which includes, *inter alia*, in a central zone (between first and second end zones), "at least one of the at least one reinforcement having at least a portion with a mechanically weakened structure with respect to a structure of a remainder of the reinforcement." Claim 14 depends from claim 1 and adds "the board has a sandwich structure including at least a second reinforcement and a core between said one reinforcement and said second reinforcement."

Applicants' independent claim 16 is directed to a "snowboard" which recites, *inter alia*, "an upper reinforcing layer, a lower reinforcing layer, and a core between the upper and lower reinforcing layers," as well as "at least in the central zone, at least one of the upper and lower reinforcing layers having a portion with a mechanically weakened structure with respect to a structure of a remainder of the one of the upper and lower reinforcing layers."

The rejection of independent claim 1 relies upon an interpretation of HAUSER's element 7 as constituting Applicants' claimed "reinforcement" of claim 1. It would appear that HAUSER's element 7 is also relied upon as constituting one of the upper and lower reinforcing layers of independent claim 16 and, perhaps, one of the two reinforcements of dependent claim 14, although the rejection is not clear on this point. In fact, the only element identified in the rejections as constituting a reinforcement or reinforcing layer is element 7 of HAUSER.

One skilled in the art of skis and snowboards would not interpret element 7 of HAUSER to be a reinforcement or a reinforcing layer.

First, HAUSER itself identifies element 7 as a "plastic material" having "marked intrinsic damping" (column 3, lines 6-7), which is positioned between a lower

reinforcement layer 3 and another such reinforcement layer (not labeled) mentioned in column 3, lines 34-37, as an optional underlayer of the covering layer 10.

Second, HAUSER specifically identifies element 7 as constituting, with adjacent support bands 5 and 6, "a central core of the support or base structure of the snowboard" (column 3, lines 11-13).

To one skilled in the art, terms such as "core" and "reinforcement"/"reinforcing layer" have meanings that are outside the realm of what would characterize element 7 of HAUSER. Evidence of this, which conflict with the interpretation relied upon in the rejections, include the following.

First, attached is the cover page, table of contents, and pages 7-10 of international standard ISO 6289:2003 (English/French edition), i.e., a standard recognized by those skilled in the art of skis, which includes descriptions of various parts of ski structures. On page 7, section 3.2 provides a summary of "Terms relating to types of construction" and explains that "[m]aterials with high strength and stiffness are incorporated mainly in the external zone of the ski cross-section in order to sustain the bending and torsional stresses occurring in the ski. In this section 3.2, such materials are referred to as the "load-carrying layers," although, in the definition 3.2.1 for "sandwich construction," such materials are referred to as "reinforcing materials," with which "the core is reinforced above and below". On the other hand, the "core" of a ski, according to ISO 6289 – see definition 3.3.3 on page 10 – a core is a "structural element situated between the load-carrying layers"

In addition to international standard ISO 6289, various U.S. patents utilize the expressions "reinforcements," "reinforcing layers," and forms of such expressions to convey a particular meaning to those skilled in the art, which meaning is inconsistent with the meaning advanced in the rejection, which encompasses the core element 7 of HAUSER.

For example, see U.S. Patent No. 6,612,605 assigned to K-2 Corporation, which refers to “upper and lower reinforcement layers 32, 34” (column 3, line 36, e.g.; see Figs. 2-5), with core 30 being situated between the two reinforcement layers. The paragraph of column 3, lines 36-45, explains that “[t]he core is reinforced by upper and lower reinforcement layers 32, 34” and that such reinforcement layers “are suitably constructed from a composite material such as glass fiber reinforced polyester resin, graphite or Kevlar reinforced resin, or metal sheeting, in one or more layers as may be required for a desired degree of rigidity of the board.”

That description of US ‘605 can be seen as consistent with international standard 6289 and inconsistent with damping element 7 of HAUSER, advanced in the Office action.

Similarly, a patent assigned to Atomic, viz., U.S. Patent No. 5,286,051, refers to “reinforcement layers 27,” which “can consist of, for example, aluminum, fiberglass-reinforced plastic, metal, rubber, or similar materials” (see column 5, lines 6-8).

Likewise, a patent assigned to Rossignol, viz., U.S. Patent No. 6,217,967, in column 3, lines 1-7, refers to upper and lower “reinforcing layer” on either side of a core 6. Rossignol patent U.S. No. 7,021,647, in column 4, lines 38-48, refers to “upper reinforcement (8)” and “lower reinforcement (13).”

Based upon the foregoing examples, those skilled in the art to which Applicants' invention is directed recognize the terms “reinforcement” and “reinforcing layer” as particular parts of a ski or snowboard, which have a higher strength than the core itself and which sustains bending and torsional stresses that occur during the use of the ski/snowboard. HAUSER's element 7, Applicants respectfully submit, would not be recognized, therefore, as being a reinforcement or reinforcing layer of a ski, snowboard, or gliding or rolling board.

That is, even under the standard of claim interpretation given in MPEP 2111.01, Applicants' submit, the broadest *reasonable* interpretation of Applicants' claims, i.e., the claims as would be interpreted by those skilled in the art, would not recognize HAUSER'S element 7 as a reinforcement or reinforcing layer.

At least for this reason, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is kindly requested.

F. Rejection Under 35 USC §112, Second Paragraph

Further to the foregoing, Applicants direct attention to the case of *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989), which is also cited in the aforementioned MPEP §2111.01, which explains that if the Office is of the opinion that an applicant's claims are not commensurate in scope with what the applicant regards as his invention, a rejection under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. should be considered:

During patent examination the pending claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow. When the applicant states the meaning that the claim terms are intended to have, the claims are examined with that meaning, in order to achieve a complete exploration of the applicant's invention and its relation to the prior art.

* * *

Thus the inquiry during examination is patentability of the invention as "the applicant regards" it; and if the claims do not "particularly point[] out and distinctly claim[]," in the words of section 112, that which examination shows the applicant is entitled to claim as his invention, the appropriate PTO action is to reject the claims for that reason. *Burlington Industries*, 822 F.2d at 1583-84, 3 USPQ2d at 1438; *In re Cormany*, 476 F.2d 998, 999-1001, 177 USPQ 450, 451-52 (CCPA 1973); *[In re] Prater*, 415 F.2d at 1404, 162 USPQ at 550 (claim that reads on subject matter beyond the applicant's invention fails to comply with 35 U.S.C. §112).

In this regard, however, Applicants submit that, based upon terminology recognized by persons skilled in the art, as evidenced by the international standard for skis (ISO 6289)

and as evidenced by prior U.S. patents, Applicants do claim their invention commensurate in scope with that which they regard as their invention.

G. Combination of HAUSER and PARTRIDGE

Lastly, in addition to the foregoing, based upon which Applicants respectfully submit that all of the grounds of rejections which rely upon HAUSER should be withdrawn, Applicants additionally submit that the rejections which are based upon a combination of HAUSER and PARTRIDGE should be withdrawn from the additional reason that the rejections fail to set forth a prima facie case of obviousness.

As mentioned above, independent claim 16 and claim 14, which depends from independent claim 14, call for a core between first and second (or upper and lower) reinforcing elements (or reinforcements). Although HAUSER's element 7 is relied upon as corresponding to one of Applicant's reinforcements/reinforcing layers (as in claim 1), the rejection of claims 14 and 16 does not explain the element(s) relied upon as providing obviousness of having a core with first and second (or upper and lower) reinforcements/reinforcing elements. That is, there is no statement of any obvious modification of HAUSER that would have been made to meet the terms of claims 14 and 16, nor is there any identification of a second reinforcement (claim 14) or an additional reinforcing layer (claim 16).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

For reasons given above, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

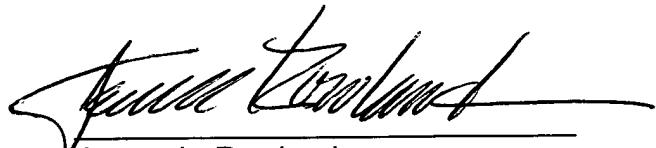
No fee is believed to be due at this time. However, the Commissioner is authorized to charge any fee required for acceptance of this reply as timely and complete to Deposit Account No. 19-0089.

If it were to be found that an extension of time were necessary to render this reply timely and/or complete, Applicants request an extension of time under 37 CFR §1.136(a) in the necessary increment(s) of month(s) to render this reply timely and/or

complete and the Commissioner is authorized to charge any necessary extension of time fee under 37 CFR §1.17 to Deposit Account No. 19-0089.

Any comments or questions concerning this application can be directed to the undersigned at the telephone or fax number given below.

Respectfully submitted,
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Attachment: Cover page, table of contents, and pages 7-10 of ISO 6289: 2003

Norme NF ISO 6289

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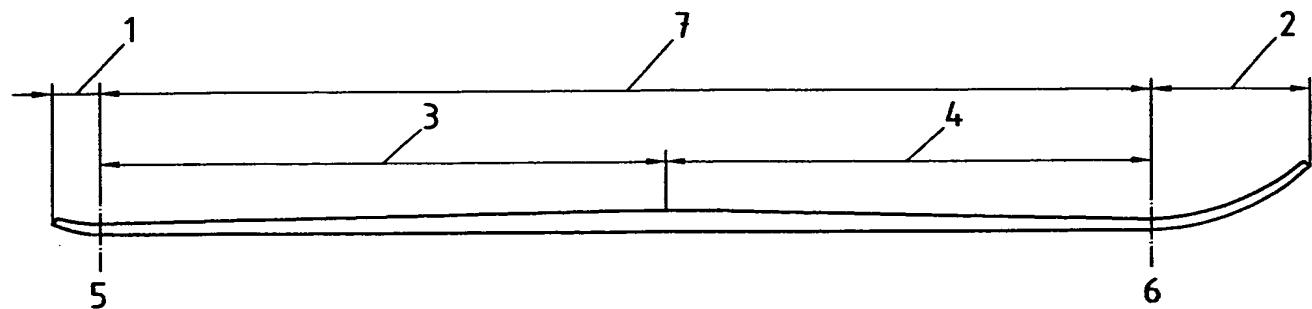
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**Key**

- 1 tail turn-up
- 2 ski shovel
- 3 afterbody of ski
- 4 forebody of ski
- 5 rear contact line
- 6 forward contact line
- 7 body of ski

Légende

- 1 relevé de talon
- 2 spatule du ski
- 3 arrière du ski
- 4 avant du ski
- 5 ligne de contact arrière
- 6 ligne de contact avant
- 7 corps du ski

Figure 2

3.2 Terms relating to types of construction

Modern skis generally consist of composite structures. A composite structure, in the technical sense, is a type of construction in which different materials are combined in a single structural element such that every material performs optimally to an applied stress. Materials with high strength and stiffness are incorporated mainly in the external zone of the ski cross-section in order to sustain the bending and torsional stresses occurring in the ski. These structural members are called the load-carrying layers, because of their contribution to important properties of the ski, such as breaking strength and stiffness. A combination of different materials in the load-carrying layers is possible.

A ski may be classified according to the construction employed and the materials used in the load-carrying members of the ski. For an exact specification of constructional parameters, it is recommended that the ski elements and the materials employed be explicit.

EXAMPLE

- load-carrying layers: glass-fibre-reinforced plastic
- core: ash wood
- steel edge: cracked edge, hardness 45 HRC
- top edge: aluminium

3.2 Termes et définitions relatifs aux types de construction

Les skis d'aujourd'hui ont généralement une structure composite. Une structure composite, au sens technique, est un type de construction où sont combinés différents matériaux simples, de manière que chacun d'eux réponde de façon optimale à l'application d'une contrainte. Les matériaux ayant une grande résistance et une grande raideur sont essentiellement utilisés dans les zones externes de la section du ski, afin de résister aux contraintes de flexion et de torsion apparaissant dans le ski. Ces éléments de structure sont appelés lames de résistance ou renfort, car ils contribuent aux propriétés importantes du ski, telles que résistance à la rupture et raideur. Il est possible de combiner différents matériaux pour la réalisation des lames de résistance.

Un ski peut être classé selon le type de construction et les matériaux utilisés dans les lames de résistance. Pour une spécification exacte des paramètres de construction, il est recommandé d'indiquer les éléments et les matériaux employés.

EXEMPLE

- lames de résistance: stratifié de fibre de verre
- noyau: frêne
- carre acier: carre élastique, dureté 45 HRC
- carre supérieure: aluminium

- side walls: phenolic material
- running-surface material: sintered UHMW PE
- top-surface material: phenolic material

3.2.1 sandwich construction

composite structure in which the ski core is reinforced above and below with materials of higher strength and stiffness than the core itself

NOTE These reinforcing materials are generally distributed over the entire width and length of the ski. The ski core may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

3.2.2 box construction

composite structure in which the load-carrying members are built as a combination of webs and flanges arranged in box form following the external shape of the ski cross-section or partly in the interior of the ski

NOTE The ski core may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

3.2.3 wood ski

ski with wood core, not having load-carrying layers of higher strength and stiffness than wood, except the steel edge

3.2.4 metal ski

sandwich or box structure where the load-carrying layers are metal, normally aluminium alloy

NOTE The core material may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

3.2.5 fibreglass ski

sandwich or box construction where the load-carrying facings (except the steel edges or metal top edges) are made from glass-fibre-reinforced plastics

NOTE The core material may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

- chant: lamifié phénolique
- semelle: polyéthylène fritté à ultra-haut poids moléculaire
- dessus: lamifié phénolique

3.2.1 construction sandwich

structure composite dans laquelle le noyau du ski est renforcé dessus et dessous avec des matériaux de résistance et de raideur supérieures à celles du noyau lui-même

NOTE Ces matériaux de renfort sont généralement répartis sur toute la largeur et la longueur du ski. Le noyau du ski peut être partiellement creux et constitué de matériaux divers, tels que bois ou polyuréthane.

3.2.2 construction en caisson

structure composite dans laquelle les éléments de résistance sont disposés en une combinaison de lames et cloisons constituant un caisson dans la partie externe de la section du ski ou partiellement à l'intérieur du ski

NOTE Le noyau du ski peut être partiellement creux et constitué de matériaux divers, tels que bois ou polyuréthane.

3.2.3 ski bois

ski à noyau en bois, sans lame de résistance, ayant une résistance ou une raideur plus grande que celle du bois, à l'exception des carres acier

3.2.4

ski métallique

construction sandwich ou en caisson dans laquelle les lames de résistance sont en métal, normalement en alliage d'aluminium

NOTE Le noyau peut être partiellement creux et constitué de matériaux divers, tels que bois ou polyuréthane.

3.2.5

ski fibre de verre

construction sandwich ou en caisson dans laquelle les lames de résistance (à l'exception des carres acier ou des carres supérieures métalliques) sont en matière plastique renforcée de fibres de verre

NOTE Le noyau peut être partiellement creux et constitué de matériaux divers, tels que bois ou polyuréthane.

3.2.6**carbon or aramid fibre ski**

sandwich or box construction where the load-carrying facings (except the steel edges or metal top edges) are made from carbon-fibre-reinforced plastics, aramid fibre or other fibre, usually in combination with glass fibres

NOTE The core may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

3.2.7**fibre-metal ski**

term sometimes used for skis with load-carrying layers which consist of a combination of fibre-reinforced plastics and metals

NOTE The core may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

3.2.8**asymmetrical**

ski or snowboard which is designed asymmetrically along the longitudinal axis

3.2.9**twin-tip snowboard**

snowboard with turned-up tips

3.2.10 Sandwich construction**3.2.10.1****cap construction**

form of sandwich construction with a continuous peripheral envelope, forming the top surface and whole or part of the sides

3.2.10.2**shell construction**

form of box construction with a continuous peripheral envelope, the top surface and whole or part of the sides forming the structure of the ski

3.3 Terms and definitions relating to ski elements**3.3.1****load-carrying layers**

facings of materials of high strength and stiffness located near the outer zones of the top and bottom surfaces of the ski, which, when the ski is bent, carry in one layer tensile stress (tensile facing) and in one layer compressive stress (compression facing) only

3.2.6**ski fibre de carbone ou aramide**

construction sandwich ou en caisson dans laquelle les lames de résistance (à l'exception des carres acier ou des carres supérieures métalliques) sont en matière plastique renforcée de fibres de carbone ou de fibres aramide ou d'autres fibres, généralement en combinaison avec des fibres de verre

NOTE Le noyau peut être partiellement creux et constitué de matériaux divers, tels que bois ou polyuréthane.

3.2.7**ski fibrométallique**

dénomination quelquefois utilisée pour les skis dont les lames de résistance sont une combinaison de stratifié de fibre et de métal

NOTE Le noyau peut être partiellement creux et constitué de matériaux divers, tels que bois ou polyuréthane.

3.2.8**asymétrique**

ski ou surf des neiges de conception asymétrique, c'est-à-dire dont l'axe longitudinal est décalé

3.2.9**surf des neiges à double spatule**

surf des neiges dont les extrémités sont relevées

3.2.10 Construction «sandwich»**3.2.10.1****construction «cap»**

construction «sandwich» possédant une enveloppe périphérique continue, formant la face supérieure et tout ou partie des faces latérales

3.2.10.2**construction coque**

construction caisson possédant une enveloppe périphérique continue, la face supérieure et tout ou partie des faces latérales formant la structure du ski

3.3 Termes et définitions relatifs aux éléments du ski**3.3.1****lames de résistance**

lames de matériau de haute résistance et de grande raideur situées à proximité des zones extérieures du dessus et du dessous du ski, qui, quand le ski est fléchi, ne supportent respectivement que les contraintes d'allongement et les contraintes de compression

3.3.2 **load-carrying webs**

ribs

layers of materials of high strength and stiffness which are usually arranged parallel to the side surfaces of the ski in combination with the top and bottom facings, forming a box-like structure that carries bending and shear stresses

3.3.3

core

structural element situated between the load-carrying layers and webs respectively

3.3.4

insert

inner element designed to increase the pull-out resistance of the binding screws

3.3.5

bottom edge

structural element forming the lateral termination of the bottom surface in order to provide protection and transmission of steering forces

NOTE It usually consists in a metal strip.

3.3.6 **bottom-surface element**

base

structural element, serving as bottom-surface covering layer of the ski

NOTE It is usually made from low-friction plastics with good wax penetration.

3.3.7

top-surface element

structural element used on the top surface of the ski

NOTE It serves to protect the underlying structural elements as well as providing a base for the top cosmetics.

3.3.8

top edge

structural element forming the top-surface edge, serving principally for protection

3.3.9

tip protector

structural element for the purpose of protecting the side surface, top and bottom edge in the tip and shovel area

3.3.2 **cloisons structurales**

lames de matériau de haute résistance et de grande raideur qui sont généralement disposées parallèlement aux côtés du ski en association avec les lames de résistance supérieure et inférieure, constituant une structure en caisson qui supporte des contraintes de flexion et de cisaillement

3.3.3

noyau

élément de construction situé entre les lames de résistance et éventuellement les cloisons

3.3.4

insert

élément interne conçu pour accroître la résistance à l'arrachement des vis de fixation

3.3.5

carre inférieure

élément de construction formant les bords de la face inférieure dont il constitue la protection, transmettant les forces directionnelles

NOTE En général, elle est constituée par un profil d'acier.

3.3.6

semelle

élément de construction servant de revêtement à la face inférieure du ski

NOTE Elle est généralement réalisée en matériau plastique à faible coefficient de frottement et absorbant bien le fart.

3.3.7

dessus

élément de construction utilisé pour la face supérieure du ski

NOTE Il a pour but de protéger les éléments de structure sous-jacents et de servir de support au décor.

3.3.8

arête supérieure

élément de construction constituant les bords de la face supérieure et servant essentiellement à la protection

3.3.9

protège-spatule

élément de construction destiné à protéger le côté et les arêtes supérieure et inférieure de la pointe et de la spatule

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